Amendments to the Claims:

The following Listing of Claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims

1-7. (Canceled)

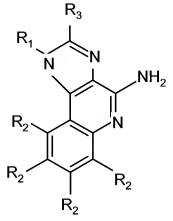
8. (Previously presented) A method of visibly reducing a human skin wrinkle comprising:

topically applying to the human skin wrinkle an IRM compound that is an agonist of TLR7, TLR8, or both TLR7 and TLR8 in an amount and for a period of time sufficient to visibly reduce the wrinkle; wherein the IRM compound is an imidazoquinoline amine, a tetrahydroimidazoquinoline amine, an imidazopyridine amine, a 1,2-bridged imidazoquinoline amine, a 6,7-fused cycloalkylimidazopyridine amine, an imidazonaphthyridine amine, a tetrahydroimidazonaphthyridine amine, an oxazoloquinoline amine, a thiazoloquinoline amine, an oxazolopyridine amine, a thiazolopyridine amine, an oxazolonaphthyridine amine, a thiazolonaphthyridine amine, or a combination thereof.

9-11. (Canceled)

12. (New) A method for treating fine lines or clinical wrinkles on a section of aged skin or non-precancerous, normal photodamaged skin, said section of skin not being treated for viral infection or skin cancer, comprising topically applying an effective amount of a composition consisting essentially of

(a) an imidazoquinoline amine derivative conforming to the structure



wherein

(i) R_1 is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10} alkyl; C_1-C_6 hydroxylalkyl; and acyloxyalkyl wherein the acyloxy moiety is C_2-C_4 alkanoyloxy or benzoyloxy, and the alkyl moiety contains one to six carbon atoms or a benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent;

(ii) R_2 is hydrogen or no more than two non-hydrogen moieties selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, and halogen with the proviso that non-hydrogen moieties are present then said moieties together contain no more than 6 carbon atoms;

(iii) R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1-C_8 alkyl, benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl and phenyl; and

(b) a dermatologically acceptable carrier or excipient to a section of the skin of a patient exhibiting fine lines, clinical wrinkes or non-precancerous, normal photodamage, wherein the patient is not being treated for viral infection or skin cancer at the same section of the skin.

13. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the composition is applied daily.

14. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the imidazoquinoline amine derivative is 1-isobutyl-1H-imidazo [4,5,-C] quinolin-4-amine, said derivative being present at a concentration of up to about 5% by weight of the total composition.

15. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the composition is applied one or more times a week.

16. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the composition consists essentially of about 1% to about 2% of 1-isobutyl-1H-imidazo [4,5,-C] quinolin-4-amine.

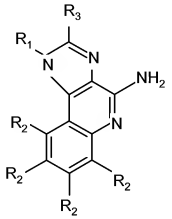
17. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the composition consists essentially of about 1% to about 2% of 1-isobutyl-1H-imidazo [4,5,-C] quinolin-4-amine and is applied daily.

18. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the composition consists essentially of about 1% to about 2% of 1-isobutyl-1H-imidazo [4,5,-C] quinolin-4-amine and is applied one or more times a week and less than once a day.

19. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the composition consists essentially of about 1.25% of 1-isobutyl-1H-imidazo [4,5,-C] quinolin-4-amine and is applied daily.

20. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein measuring the changes in skin appearance is performed by visual, photographic, or microscopic assessment or inspection of the skin.

21. (New) A method of inducing an immune cytotoxic response in a section of normal photodamaged dermal or epidermal tissue of a patient exhibiting fine lines and clinical wrinkles, said section of tissue not being treated for viral infection or skin cancer, comprising topically applying an effective amount of a cosmetically or dermatologically acceptable composition comprising an immunomodulatory compound capable of attracting macrophage cells to the area surrounding the section of tissue exhibiting fine lines and clinical wrinkles, said immunomodulatory compound conforming to the structure



wherein

(i) R_1 is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10} alkyl; C_1-C_6 hydroxylalkyl; and acyloxyalkyl wherein the acyloxy moiety is C_2-C_4 alkanoyloxy or benzoyloxy, and the alkyl moiety contains one to six carbon atoms or a benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent;

(ii) R_2 is hydrogen or no more than two non-hydrogen moieties selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, and halogen with the proviso that non-hydrogen moieties are present then said moieties together contain no more than 6 carbon atoms;

(iii) R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1-C_8 alkyl, benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl and phenyl;

whereby the section of tissue exhibits improved appearance or physiological properties following the application of the composition after a period of at least 4 weeks.

22. (New) The method of claim 21, wherein a Toll like receptor 7 is activated by the action of the immunomodulatory compound.

23. (New) A method of identifying a precancerous region of skin, comprising topically applying to a region of skin exhibiting fine lines and clinical wrinkles a composition comprising 1-isobutyl-1H-imidazo [4,5,-C] quinolin-4-amine and monitoring the physical appearance of the region of skin exhibiting fine lines and clinical wrinkles, whereby a precancerous region becomes inflamed or irritated following application of the composition.

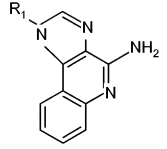
24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the composition is applied daily.

25. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein the composition comprises about 1%, to about 2% of 1-isobutyl-1H-imidazo [4,5,-C] quinolin-4-amine.

26. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein one or both of the R_1 and R_3 subsitutents on the imidazoquinoline amine derivative is a benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl group, and the benzene ring on said group contains one or two moieties independently selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy and halogen, with the proviso that if the benzene ring is substituted by two of said moieties, then said moieties together contain no more than six carbon atoms.

27. (New) A method for treating fine lines or clinical wrinkles on a section of aged skin or non-precancerous, normal photodamaged skin, comprising topically applying an effective amount of a composition consisting essentially of

(a) an imidazoquinoline amine derivative conforming to the structure



wherein

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_{10} alkyl; C_1-C_6 hydroxylalkyl; and acyloxyalkyl wherein the acyloxy moiety is C_2-C_4 alkanoyloxy or benzoyloxy, and the alkyl moiety contains one to six carbon atoms or a benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent; and

(b) a dermatologically acceptable carrier or excipient to a section of the skin of a patient exhibiting fine lines, clinical wrinkes or non-precancerous, normal photodamage, wherein the patient is not being treated for viral infection or skin cancer at the same section of the skin.

28. (New) The method of claim 27, wherein the R_1 substituent on the imidazoquinoline amine derivative is a benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl group, and the benzene ring on said group contains one or two moieties independently selected from the group consisting of C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy and halogen, with the proviso that if the benzene ring is substituted by two of said moieties, then said moieties together contain no more than six carbon atoms.

29. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the composition is applied twice-daily.

30 (New) The method of claim 29 wherein the composition consisting essentially of from about 1% to about 2% of 1-isobutyl-1H-imidazo [4,5,-C] quinolin-4-amine is applied twice daily to the skin of a patient.

31. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the composition is applied three-times daily.

32. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein the composition is applied four-times daily.